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The sufferings of peasants under hard masters are very terrible.

Besides his out-of-door serfs, every proprietor owned a great many domestic slaves: hundreds of them often - more than work could be found for: so that they led a lazy life. Tailors, hair-dressers, milliners, an orchestra, a company of actors, often formed part of the establishment of a large proprietor. But though these had their wants provided for, & had but little to do, the out-door peasant preferred his own hard life for he was much the more independent of the two.

He was compelled to pay certain dues to his lord: the rest of his time, money & goods belonged to himself. These were of three kinds; labour, money, & farm produce. The last named consisted chiefly of eggs, chickens, lamb, mushrooms, wild berries & linen cloth. The amount of these various products depended entirely on the will of the master.

When a proprietor had much fertile land, he probably did not require his serfs to pay him any money, but demanded labour from them instead. The Emperor Paul I, however, made a law that no serf should be compelled to work for his master more than three days a week: the rest of the week he could spend upon his own bit of land. If the proprietor had more serfs than he required for the cultivation of his fields,

price than in St. Petersburg; ^{but} most of
this ware is of Russian manufacture.

Strange to say, the manufactured articles of a
Russian town hundreds of miles distant,
are to be found here exposed for sale at lower
prices than in the very town where they have
been produced: the only expense here is
house-rent, while, in the towns the merchant
have to pay very heavy dues to the government
for permission to trade. The goods of Western
Europe are subject to an exorbitant duty
on entering Russia; but they, too, are sold at
a low rate at Nijni where the merchant
is subject to no other charges; while Asiatic
goods produce, upon which there is little
or no duty, may be bought proportionately
cheaper. Hence this fair is the great
annual Russian market.

The greatest quantity of raw produce
comes from the east, either down the Kama
or up the Volga. Besides tea from China,
the barges down the former river bring
quantities of Siberian iron, furs & skins
together with curious looking wooden boxes
covered with lacquered tin, which are in
great request; while madder, hides, dried
fruits, Caucasian wines & fish, are among
a few the articles which come from countries
bordering on the Caspian.

Teas & furs from the East, & silks &
cotton goods from the West, are the most
striking articles of commerce. England
supplies the great quantity of indigo which
is sold here & used extensively throughout
Russia as a dye.

The hill over-hanging the Volga, on which Nijni
Stan

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to the people. They extort money; refuse
to bury or baptize until a certain sum
of money has been paid. Hence the people
set great importance on the rites of religion
but do not respect the clergy. They
persecute them with derision & reproaches
& feel them to be a burden. In nearly
all the popular comic stories the priest &
his wife is held up to ridicule, & in
nearly all the proverbs & popular sayings
where the clergy are mentioned it is
always with derision. And why do the
people not respect the clergy? Because,
having received a false kind of education,
they do not introduce into the life
of the people the teaching of the Spirit.
because they transform the service of
God into a profitable trade. Can the
people respect the clergy when they hear
how one priest stole money from under
the pillow of a dying man, how another
christened a dog, how others abuse one
another in bad language at the altar?
And yet the priests are not solely to blame:
they do but follow the imperfect teaching
of the church they belong to: they have
been taught themselves that attention
to the outward ceremonies of religion
is the only thing needful.

Vladimir, the first Christian king in
Russia, was baptized by missionaries
from Constantinople: his people followed
his example, & were baptized in immense
numbers - as many as 20,000 in a
single day. Since the Greek Church, whose
chief seat was in Constantinople, came

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At market-place on the other side of the river
battles were fought, & scenes of bloodshed
took place. Sometimes it was a contest between
rival families; sometimes, a struggle
between the rich people & the common
people. A state thus divided against itself
could not long resist foes from without; &
the Grand Princes of Moscow ultimately
joined the party. They grand Princes
brought about the annexation in a
barbarous way: Thousands of families
were transported to Moscow, & Muscovite
families put in their place; and when,
in spite of this, the old spirit revived,
Ivan the Terrible determined to exterminate
the opposing citizens. Advancing with
a large army, which met with no resistance
he devastated the country with fire &
sword, & during a residence of five
weeks in the town, he put the inhabitants
to death with unutterable ferocity.
If the old walls of the city could speak they
would have many a horrible tale to tell.
Monks & priests were tied to a stake &
hanged: the merchants & officials were
tortured with fire, & then thrown from
the bridge with their wives & children into
the river: below, were boatfuls of soldiers
ready to kill any who tried to escape
by swimming. In the town alone 60,000
people human beings are said to
have been butchered.

This tragic scene, which occurred
in 1570, closes the history of Novgorod
as an independent state.

It is now merely a provincial town;
inferior to Kiev, Kazan, Tharsk, &
some

Russian taste, with very broad streets, very tall white houses, decorated with very green paint. There is, however, an old quarter of the town inhabited exclusively by about five hundred Tartars. The streets here are composed entirely of blank walls; the houses are only one storey high, & each is enclosed in a separate court-yard. The parchment windows which look out into it are placed so low as to be quite hidden from the street. The shops are few & far between, & very small & poor.

The young women walk about covered up to the eyes & with the white "jeredje", which reaches as low as the knee. Were it not for the bright coloured skirt which flutters beneath it, & the loose drawer that falls over tiny yellow bods, they would look like animated bundles of clothes for the wash.

Now & then, a file of camel-carts moves sedately along the streets, stopping every now & then for a few moments while the driver speaks to friends. When all the camels lie down, to get up shortly with great exertion. The ungainly appearance of this Bactrian camel is not attractive. The two humps are generally so long, that, unable to sustain themselves, they fall over, & often ^{hang} fall down on each side of the animal's back. The neck & legs are covered with long thick hair from which the Tartar women weave cloth of a soft woolly texture.

The town is at its gayest during the week of the annual fair, when a curious variety of races may be observed. - the red-bearded Russian mujik, in fock-boots & sheep-skins, in close competition with a fairly dressed Tartar, who has just galloped across the steppe

enlarges these cavities, until what was a mere crack may become an enormous cavern. This is, shortly, the history of Clapham Cave, Bell's Cave, Mather's Cave, Victoria Cave, & those less well known which rank among the 'chores' of trawlers.

But how are the stalactites & stalagmites formed which commonly hang down from the roof or rise from the floor of such a cavern. By a process simple enough. We have seen that carbonic acid, present in water, has power to dissolve Calcium carbonate, or limestone: but water which contains it to the air & some of the carbonic acid is given off, & so a consequence, the calcium carbonate which it held in solution is again deposited upon whatever object the water flows over. Now, in caverns, water necessarily percolates the roof: if there is any circulation fair in the cavern, some carbonic acid is given off, some limestone deposited, by every drop which falls from roof to floor: the water drops, but the mere film of limestone remains attached to the roof: each succeeding drop leaves behind it an added film, until in the course of ages, the limestone grows itself into the extraordinary figures to be seen hanging from the roofs of such caverns as admit water droppings. But how are the stalagmites formed which rise from the floor, frequently meeting the stalactites depending from the roof, & thus forming a pillar? In the same way: each drop which reaches the floor contains, leaves behind it, some trace of limestone: many little nests a millie, a cap of stalagmite with as curious & varied in form as the stalactites.

about.

We have spoken of the loneliness & the remarkable variety of the valleys which the rivers have cut for themselves out of the limestone. How this loneliness is commonly heightened by contrast with her brown moors which start in the green valleys. Thus, in upper Wharfedale, we have Great Whernside, Conistone Moor, Askrigg Moor & so on to last at no great distance from the river. The colouring changes quite suddenly. We have a sharp line of demarcation between weather & barrenness. Greater elevation does not account for this difference. The Millstone high moors are of millstone grit, which bears little but "heather, coarse grasses, & low plants as low a peat", ill drained air, "nutritious soil". Ling, cranberry, bilberry are the plants of the moors, & the moorland is to be met with in the swamps, but the floor of the sandstone is poor, sits dull brown tint with a purple glow when the heather is in bloom, distinguishes the grit moor at a great distance.

A geological map shows many patches of millstone grit resting upon the limestone. Thernside, Ingleborough, Penyghent, Fountain Fell, show such patches, because here summit are capped with grit. ~~though~~ While they rest upon the limestone plateau. We have now to account for the presence of millstone grit on the high places, & limestone in the valleys. The fact is, that the whole

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Occupying the south-west of the county, a geological map usually shows a dark patch, covering a district some 20 miles wide by 25 long, reaching from the extreme south to about 5 or six miles north of Leeds & Bradford, hemmed in on the east by the narrow Pennian strip we have spoken of, on the west, by a narrow & steep Middleton grit, but we have a series of beds known as the Coal Measures, & here, as a consequence, we have ~~at the~~ a very populous district, containing all the great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire. Here, the limestone is prior to the landscape, while the Middleton grit is the surface rock, which is rarely used as a building material, public buildings & private dwellings being usually constructed of the good building stone which the country affords, a fact which gives to the manufacturing towns of the West Riding an air of dignity & prosperity. The ~~rivers~~ stations are black with the bar hills or scarred with quarries; ~~the~~ the regular coal pits & iron works disfigures the landscape; the streams run black, black is ink, impounded with the washings of the dyeworks & the drains of the towns; the atmosphere is dull, laden with the smoke of many mills among which the foliage is green only in the early days of a wet spring. Now the coal field is said to give valley, the untidy accidents attending manufacturing industries have not quite spoiled the beauty of the country, & even had they done so, this section of the West Riding must needs pay a price for being in the whole a

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The town of Haarlem ^{is situated} in a country
which grows fruit in a variety of soil particularly suitable to them: in
Appearing in the transaction ^{of} the ~~country~~ ^{of} Europe ^{are} supplies from the
most ^{part} ^{of} the ^{country} ^{of} Europe ^{are} supplies from the
most remarkable thing in Haarlem is
the organ of the great church of St. Bavon,
long esteemed the largest & finest in the
world, though rivaled now by the organs
~~existing at~~ York & Birmingham. It has
nearly five thousand pipes, & is quite
an edifice in itself, filling the whole of one
end of the church. The variety of imitation
of shrill it is capable under the hand of a
skillful musician is extraordinary. At
one ^{moment} ~~moment~~ the trumpet sounds a charge, &
~~the~~ ^{then} the fife, drum, & drums is heard.
~~and~~ The most remarkable imitation is
not of the shrillings of bells. So very exact
that it is difficult to believe that such
tones can be produced by air within
pipes.

Haarlem, like Leyden, has its story of
long siege, & of heroic resistance ^{to the} ~~of~~ Spaniards. The siege of Haarlem
preceded that of Leyden. For seven
months, the inhabitants endured
all the miseries of a siege - which
was afterwards turned into a blockade.
Women as well as men took part in
the defence of the town: a band of three
hundred enrolled themselves into a
company under the heroic ²⁰ ~~Renault~~ Hasseus
& did duty with shouldered pike & musket.

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an old maid, the whole matter seems to lie in the next. dull of that single phrase; parents seldom now attempt to bring up their children in the old sense. They make provision for the comfort, recreation, & education of the young people, but the formation of character, & to some extent, no regulation of conduct, manners, are left a good deal to circumstances, & no longer seems to be matter for deliberation & forethought on the part of parents. But although 'lookers-on' see more of the game, they may not know enough about it to be ~~truly~~ ^{as far as I understand, upon the subject} inspired; so shall endeavours to report ^{the} ~~as~~ ^{between} ~~the~~ ^{other} ~~possible~~ ^{possible} ~~nowhere~~ ^{nowhere} two mothers, - both practical, both thoughtful. & the elder, one of those well-read, earnest-minded women produced under the old system of education, ^{before} when girls did ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{very} 'crammed' for ^{but} ~~but~~ ^{to know} to know.